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# STATE OF MONTANA BULLETIN

OF THE

## Department of Public Health

Entered as second-class matter July 10, 1914, at the Post Office at Helena, Montana, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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### MONTANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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Consulting Sanitary Engineer.

HELENA, MONTANA.

Published Monthly at Helena, by the State Board of Health.

"The science of disease prevention, if properly applied, can add fifteen years to the present average length of human life."—Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale.

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This Bulletin will be mailed monthly to any person in Montana upon request mailed to the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Helena.

INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO  
HELENA, MONTANA



The meeting of the Montana Health Officers Association which was held at Bozeman July 12th and 13th was one of the best meetings ever held. The next meeting will be held in Miles City. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Arthur Morrow, Kalispell, president; Dr. D. Claiborn, Big Timber, vice-president; and Dr. W. F. Cogswell, secretary.

For disinfection after infectious diseases, in addition to the method outlined by Regulation No. 37, the State Board of Health at a recent meeting decided to recognize as official, fumigation by means of Formosal Fumigators put up by the West Disinfecting Company. This action was taken after an efficient test had been made of this fumigator.

The attention of the Health Officers is called to the following circular letter which has been sent to all the butchers in the state. We ask the Health Officers to be on the lookout for any violation of the law relative to the use of preservatives in meat, particularly hamburger steak, and report any suspected violation to this office. Hamburger treated with the sulphites has a fresh red appearance, whereas untreated hamburger is of a much darker color.

## MONTANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

### Circular Letter No. 1.

Helena, July 21st, 1915.

### TO THE BUTCHERS:

Gentlemen:

A few months ago a complaint came to my office that some of the butchers in this State were using preservatives in their hamburger steak and bologna sausage. Samples of these meats were taken from the meat markets in Helena and sent to the laboratory at Bozeman. We found that out of samples taken from seven meat markets, five were guilty of using sulfites. Complaints were filed and four of the butchers plead guilty and were given the minimum fine. One plead not guilty but let the case go by default and was fined \$25.00 and costs.

Realizing that the addition of preservatives to hamburger sausage was more or less a custom of the butchers throughout the state, we decided on a state-wide campaign with the

result that we have succeeded in successfully prosecuting thirty-four cases.

We have in the office evidences upon which we expect to file complaints in about twenty more cases and there are quite a number of samples now being analyzed in our laboratory.

I am writing this letter to you to warn you that the use of preservatives other than those recognized by law, in meats will not be tolerated any longer. I found that it was necessary to make a number of prosecutions in order to convince you that we mean business. A simple warning does not appear to be effective. This is evidenced by the fact that in one of the towns of the State the butchers received warning that our Special Inspector was shortly to arrive and take samples. The first samples taken from the butchers in this town showed no preservative present in the samples analyzed, but when our Special Inspector returned to said town two weeks later, he found two of the butchers again using the preservative. Complaints were promptly filed against these two men.

The use of sulfites in meats is, I believe prejudicial to public health and as this preparation when so used makes a discolored or partly tainted meat look as if it were fresh, it thereby constitutes a fraud.

Again, in the course of our examination of many of these samples we found that it was customary with many of the butchers to color their bologna sausage with a preparation known as "Zanzabar." The coloring matter in this preparation is Orange I, which is a harmless color, but can only be used when each package of bologna so colored bears upon it a label, "Artificially colored." If you butchers wish to continue coloring your bologna you must label it so that the consumer knows what he is getting. Some of the best butchers in the State use no coloring nor preservatives other than those allowed by law, viz: common salt, salt-peter, cane sugar, beet sugar, vinegar, spices, or in smoked foods, the natural products of the smoking process. We expect all the butchers to fall in line and comply with the law without further prosecution.

There are several preparations being sold to the butchers by agents of drug firms of doubtful reputation, located outside of the State, but it is up to the butchers to use no

preparation but what complies with the law. If any of you are in doubt about the legality of the use of any of these preparations, you have the privilege of writing to this department for information relative to the same. We have made an analysis of many of them and know just what they contain.

I feel that the butchers have already contributed their share to the State Board of Health Maintenance Fund—to which fund all fines collected under the Pure Food Law go—but if you still continue to violate the law, we certainly will still continue to prosecute.

Yours very truly,

W. F. COGSWELL,

Secretary.

## THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Dr. R. C. Holgate, Livingston, Mont.

Read before the State Health Officers Convention in joint session with the Teachers' summer school at Bozeman, Mont., July 13th, 1915.

It seems particularly appropriate that the welfare of the school children, including medical inspection, should receive so prominent a place here in Bozeman, both in the Health Officers Convention and in the State Medical Meeting.

In the spring of 1913 the Gallatin County Medical Society, of which I was then a member, put on foot in an active way a campaign looking toward the medical inspection of public schools. They have since maintained a permanent inspection committee.

In the fall of the same year this committee succeeded in landing school districts numbers 30 and 67 of Gallatin County by way of experimental beginning. These were the first medically inspected schools in Montana and if the educational department at Washington is correctly informed, the first medically inspected **rural** schools in the United States. I understand however that some cities in the state have nurse inspection in their schools.

Although this big infant state has had small experience in this line, it is no experiment in other states. Our friend Japan has had a medical inspection law for ten years. There were in 1912 thirty-two states and territories in the United



States that had inspection either as states or as localities, and every one reports it a success.

Consistent with the nomenclature of the subject as it was assigned me I have adhered to the word inspection, but in view of the newness of the subject I feel that it will be well to make a distinction between the terms "medical inspection" and "medical examination." As we become more accustomed to think in these terms the distinction will automatically disappear.

Medical inspection as we have grown to think of it interests itself mainly with the oversight of school houses and play grounds, caring for heating, lighting, seating, air space and toilet facilities along with a search for communicable diseases, all of which are eminently essential to the welfare of the rising generation but falling a long step short of the high mark of perfection.

Medical examination takes up the job where inspection laid it down. It investigates the youngsters ventilating system to ascertain whether or not his air shaft is obstructed by adenoid vegetations. It examines the windows of the soul to determine whether they are seeing the things at which they look, in their true proportions or whether they are overtaxing the brain—waking or sleeping—to make out if there are two teachers where there should be but one or if there is only one apple where there ought to be three. It sounds the chest to learn if tuberculosis has taken captive one lung, leaving the mighty responsibility of a life work on its unassisted neighbor. It listens to the heart and finds whether a hundred horse power engine is moving smoothly along with a seventy horse load or if a seventy-five horsepower engine is panting along with a hundred horse load. A look into the mouth tells the examiner whether the grist mill is grinding fine, thereby lightening the work of the digestive system, or are a lot of the cogs rotted out requiring that the food be swallowed first and eaten afterwards. Medical examination will peek into the ears and tell you whether the child doesn't answer your questions because the brain isn't cerebrating or because the auditory apparatus doesn't communicate the message to the brain.

Every subject that attains the dignity of a public question as a necessity has first its friends and as a fact has second its enemies. Prominent among those to object will be

the fossils. They will tell you that their fathers and mothers got along without medical inspection and they were healthier than we are. There will be the crank whose shoulder is always ornamented with a chip.

He tells you that when his children need examining he will choose the physician. Just notice him and you will find that his children are the ones most in need of medical examination and treatment and the last ones to receive it. The faith healers we have always with us, their explanations are very simple, disease is an evidence of sin, children have no sin therefore how can they have disease? Last comes the most important class of objectors and right here we may as well set our forty-two centimeter guns for offensive and dig our trenches for defense. Our ability to convince this class of the wisdom of the project will mean our ultimate success, our inability will mean our ultimate failure. These are the cool, deliberate business thinkers from every walk of life. They are the "have to show me will it pay" people. Every effort at reform of any kind has met with failure as long as its advocates approached it from the standpoint of humanity or sentiment and has been uniformly successful when they were able to show that it would increase human efficiency and earning capacity, was therefore a business proposition.

If people were built upon ideal plans it would be necessary only to show a need for any change to assure prompt action. If that were the case we could confine ourselves to the paragrapher's need but unfortunately that is frequently the item of least importance in procuring results. We will give only a few examples to illustrate the need of medical inspection. These figures were taken from the paper read by Eugene H. Porter, New York State Commissioner of Health at the International Congress of School Hygiene at Buffalo, 1913. Children examined in New York from March, 1905, to January, 1908, 275,641. Those found to be defective, 198,139 or 71.9 per cent. Dr. Porter follows this statement with the remark that this estimate may be too high but that if any considerable proportion of it be true that the number of defective children in the United States would be over 14,000,000. At the same congress Dr. Wm. A. Howe reports that about 30 per cent of the same children have some defect of sight, hearing, nasal respiration or the teeth.

Dr. Hills Cole at the same meeting reported that "one million school children in the United States (5 per cent of the total school population) have spinal curvature, flat foot or some other moderate deformity serious enough to interfere in some degree with health. These schools are a long way off but the schools examined by me in this county during the years of 1913 and 1914, one of which was inspected the past year by Drs. Delany and Jump of Bozeman, are within an hour's ride of the present audience. Here we found the following conditions the first year of inspection:

Number of children examined.....	64
Number of children classed as normal 17 or 26+%	
Number of children classed as defective 47 or 73+%	
Number of children with enlarged tonsils.....	32
Number of children with adenoids.....	15
Number of children with defective teeth.....	15
Number of children with defective vision.....	14
Number of children with defective hearing.....	7
Number children with defective nasal breathing	6
Number of children with defective palate.....	5
Number of children with other diseases of eye	3
Number of children with evidence of richitis	3
Number of children with cardiac disease.....	3
Number of children with skin diseases.....	2
Number of children with anaemia.....	1
Number of children with discharging ear.....	1

The results of medical inspection followed by appropriate treatment make the most interesting chapter of all. The few cases. I shall bore you with are taken from my own practice but could be duplicated many times by any physician in general practice.

A little fellow of eight was entering his second year of school. His teacher stated that in the two terms she could not see that he had actually learned a single thing. Examination showed a month full of rotten teeth, immense tonsils and adenoid growths and almost complete deafness. The tonsils and adenoids were removed, the teeth were repaired and within six weeks the teacher began to enthuse over the child's learning. We credited a good deal of this to the teacher's enthusiasm until the boy moved to another district whose teacher knew nothing about the school inspec-



tion. This teacher told the county superintendent that he was one of the brightest scholars in her class.

A girl of twelve years who used to be bright gradually fell behind until her sister of ten passed her in her studies. She also had been troubled with chronic tonsilitis and adenoids and it was decided to take them out. Some time after she came home from school and remarked, "Well, Mama, I got a hundred in arithmetic today. Guess it's because I've got 'em out."

About a year ago a family came under my care. They had been almost constantly under a physician's care. Usually the children were the offenders with some throat or lung trouble. One little girl had had innumerable attacks of stomach trouble. We removed the tonsils from the three older children with the following results. It has been necessary to call a doctor for the children only once in the past year, that was for the baby who had not been operated on. But there was something else happened. Two days after the operation the little girl passed a large sized tape worm. The local paper got hold of the story and made the worm out to be seventy-five feet long. This article was copied in various parts of the United States and naturally the worm grew until when last heard of it was a serpent several hundred feet long. The important part of this story is the fact that the girl has had no attacks of stomach trouble since.

We have selected these three cases from among all others because we consider diseased tonsils and adenoids as the greatest of all enemies to children.

The conduct of medical inspection, if secured, will prove a matter of no small interest and right here it might be well to sound a note of warning to the two factions that in other states have contended for the right to oversee such inspection. These are the State Superintendent of Public Health and the Department of Education. Each have well founded claims to the management of the work. The best solution seems to be a co-operative management. Certain it is that a co-operative effort to gain the desired object is wisest at present.

The examination should not be conducted by the teacher or by a nurse, but by a competent physician paid for that



purpose for the very evident reason that he alone is fitted to do the work.

A desirable law on the subject would provide for a thorough physical examination of all public school scholars twice each year, with what might be termed an inspection during each of the other seven months. It would include an examination of the country as well as the city schools.

Can such a law be obtained in Montana and if so, how? The American way of securing reforms is through the creating and shaping of public sentiment. Some of the channels through which we may work to that end are the State Medical Society and the State Department of Health. Both of these departments have already declared themselves and began active work. In some states the institutions of higher learning have been pioneers in the work of medical inspection. It seems quite appropriate that it should be so. Frequently the university gets the last siftings of the physically unfit. It still frequently happens that guardians in choosing a life work for their wards put the finishing educational touches only on those who are physically unfit for farmers, blacksmiths or domestics. The Greeks of old established as their rule the survival of the fittest. Let us establish as our rule the fitness of the survival. Last, but by no means least, we have the parent-teacher's associations and the women's clubs. Why didn't we think of the women before? It has been said that women's minds are keener than men's and cleaner than men's. Why shouldn't they be? They change them often enough?

Herbert Spencer has said that to be a good animal is the first requisite to success, and to be a nation of good animals is the first condition of national prosperity.

Our knowledge of the cause and prevention of disease has far outstripped our application of that knowledge. Gov. Hughes of New York said: "Only because we are accustomed to this waste of child life and are prone to look upon it as one of the dispensations of Providence, that we go about our business little thinking of the preventative measures that are possible."

Wouldn't it be fine if we could induce the State of Montana to put our children on the same commercial basis with the hog? Then they could be legally inspected and scientifically treated with preventative and curative methods.

The community threatened with illiteracy brings forth millions of dollars to remove the threatened danger, but the millions already afflicted with preventable and curable diseases brings forth nothing.

We believe that if we could have a few generations of medical inspection we could materially lessen our bone-head and criminal classes and make for a happier and more efficient army of men and women.

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### CANNING VEGETABLES IN THE HOME.

Approved methods of canning fruit and vegetables in the home are of special interest to the public at this time of the year. The State Food Law prohibits the use of unwholesome and deleterious chemical preservatives in food products offered for sale. It appears therefore, that so-called canning compounds containing or composed wholly of a chemical preservative, the use of which is forbidden in marketable goods should not be used in canning vegetables for home consumption. This practice is discouraged by all food officials, and food experts generally. The use of a preservative in such cases is wholly unnecessary and methods of satisfactory canning vegetables in the home have been developed.

Information on this subject has been published in bulletin form by the Extension Service of the Montana Agricultural College and copies of the bulletin can be obtained by addressing Director F. S. Cooley, Bozeman, Montana.

It is hoped that the public will take advantage of the above information and not use deleterious food preservatives in home prepared foods. Some people are tempted to use some of the so-called canning compounds found on the market. The laboratory division recently analyzed "Mrs. Price's Canning Compound," and found it to contain boric acid. A recent ruling of the Supreme Court in regard to the sale of the above compound is copied below from the Americal Food Journal:

"The Supreme Court of the United States in a decision rendered June 22, sustained the declaration of the Illinois Legislature that boric acid is an unwholesome and deleterious food preservative. The case in question was taken up from the Municipal Court of Chicago by W. T. Price, a Min-

neapolis manufacturer, and the court in an opinion by Justice Hughes, holds that the provision of the Illinois Food Law declaring boric acid an unwholesome food preservative and forbidding its sale for such purposes, is a proper exercise of legislative authority. The opinion further holds that the defendant failed to make a sufficient showing to bring the case within the doctrine with respect to sales in 'original pacakages.' "

The prosecution was instituted several years ago by the food commissioner of Illinois, based on the sale of a food preservative known as "Mrs. Price's Canning Compound," composed entirely of boric acid. Upon conviction, the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois where he was defeated, and he then took the case to the Federal Supreme Court.

The case has attracted considerable attention among manufacturers and others who are interested in the question of food preservatives. The importance of the decision lies in the fact that it very plainly defines the rights of the legislature as to their power to declare articles entering into food unwholesome and forbid their use. As the court says: "Unless this prohibition is palpably unreasonable and arbitrary we are not at liberty to say that it passes beyond the limits of the state's protective authority."

The defendant also sought to defend on the ground that the package sold, consisting of an envelope containing the "Compound" was an original package," and exempt from interference by the state under the commerce clause of the Federal constitution. On this point the court holds that the defendant failed to make a sufficient showing of facts to avail himself of this doctrine.

From the early press reports it was first thought that the court had modified its holding in the McDermott case, which concerned the labeling of corn syrup that had been shipped into Wisconsin, but a reading of the complete opinion shows that the decision of the court is expressly limited to the immediate case presented.

As to the effect of this decision on the general question of food preservatives, it may be pointed out, that the point in issue was the right of a legislature to declare an article unwholesome and does not involve the question of the author-



ity of food officials and boards to make similar prohibitions and regulations.”

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## **SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA AT UNSEWERED HOMES.**

Resolutions presented to the Thirteenth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1915.

WHEREAS, Much preventable disease in the United States results from insanitary disposal of human excreta in our rural districts, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (1) That the promotion of improved methods of disposal of human excreta at unsewered homes is one of the most important duties of municipal, county, state, and national health officials.

(2) That the only disposal methods to be recommended are those which prevent the conveyance—by water, foods, fingers, flies or other agencies—of human excreta to human mouths.

(3) That human excreta not previously treated so as to be rendered free from all living pathogenic agents likely to be contained in such matter should not be deposited in the ground at any place near, and certainly not less than 200 feet from any source of water supply used by persons for drinking or culinary purposes or for washing foods or food containers.

(4) That the places used for the disposal of human excreta in the ground should, wherever practicable, be down hill, and never up hill, from dwellings and from sources of water supply.

(5) That at every place of human abode, and also at schools and churches, either sanitary water closets or sanitary privies should be provided, and these should be used in a cleanly manner.

(6) That in advocating privies for use in the disposal of human excreta, not only proper construction but also proper upkeep and proper use of the same, and proper disposal of contents should be urged.

(7) That in general the only types of privy to be recommended as sanitary are those provided with water-tight receptacles to receive the excreta and so constructed that flies cannot have access to the excreta.

(8) That the construction and use of privies such as fly-proof surface privies, unscreened receptacle privies and the so-called "pit privies," which may be improvements over existing privies only under certain conditions of location, season, and soil formation, should be suggested only as compromises and with a full presentation of their attendant dangers.

(9) That the so-called "pit privies" are especially unsuited for use in sections having limestone or marshy soil formation.

(10) That in recommending an installation or a modification of privies, the principles of sanitary disposal of human excreta should be emphasized.

—Kansas State Board of Health Bulletin.

### LABORATORY REPORT. Summary of Samples Analyzed.

	Legal	Illegal	Unofficial	Total
Cream .....			1	1
Butter (Dairy Commission).....			1	1
Meat:				
Hamburger .....	4	17		21
Pork Sausage .....	3	3		6
Milk .....	1	2		3
Ice Cream .....	2	3		5
Miscellaneous:				
Canning Compound .....			1	1
Formaldehyde .....			1	1
Preserving Compound .....	2		1	3
Garden Soils .....				3
Waters .....				30
Total.....	12	25	5	75

Thirty samples of water have been examined in the chemical and bacteriological laboratories. The samples were shipped from the following cities and towns: Allen, Bear Creek, Billings, Big Sandy, Big Timber, Boulder, Bozeman, Chinook, Chester, Choteau, Libby, Logan, Manhattan, Simms, and Terry.

Ten samples of water analyzed were pronounced satisfactory from the sanitary aspect and fourteen were pronounced suspicious and recommendations made accordingly. Six samples were analyzed in connection with the study of the pollution of the East Gallatin River by Bozeman sewage.

One sample of cream was analyzed which complied with the standard.

Twenty-seven samples of meat were examined as classified above in the tabulation. Of the twenty-one samples of hamburger analyzed, four complied with the standard and seventeen contained sulphite. Of the six samples of pork sausage examined, three were up to standard and three contained sulphite.

One sample of butter was sent in by the Dairy Commission and found to be a standard sample.

Three samples of milk were sent in to be examined. One sample complied with the standard while two were below.

Five samples of ice cream were examined. Two were legal and three were found to be below standard.

Of the samples analyzed and classified as miscellaneous, one was a canning compound, one of formaldehyde, three of preserving compounds, and three garden soils.

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## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915.

Smallpox—Carbon, 3; Granite, 1; Meagher, 2; Phillips, 1; Powell, 5; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte) 5\*; Butte, 8; Yellowstone (Excl. of Billings), 1. Total, 26. Total last month, 21.

Diphtheria—Great Falls, 2; Anaconda, 2; Flathead (Excl. of Kalispell), 1; Sheridan, 3; Stillwater, 2; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte), 1; Butte, 2; Yellowstone (Excl. of Billings), 1. Total, 14. Total last month, 8.



Scarlet Fever—Custer, 3; Anaconda, 2; Flathead (Excl. of Kalispell), 8; Lincoln, 3; Madison, 1; Phillips, 1; Rosebud, 4; Sheridan, 8; Butte, 3; Billings, 1. Total, 34. Total last month, 41.

Typhoid Fever—Blaine, 1; Carbon, 1; Cascade (Excl. of Great Falls), 1; Custer, 2; Flathead (Excl. of Kalispell), 1; Kalispell, 1; Gallatin (Excl. of Bozeman), 1; Hill, 1; Jefferson, 1; Lewis and Clark (Excl. of Helena), 1; Helena, 2; Lincoln, 8; Missoula City, 1; Musselshell, 1; Phillips, 1; Stillwater, 2; Billings, 1; Sheridan, 4; Total, 31. Total last month, 30.

Measles—Beaverhead, 5; Broadwater, 6; Carbon, 1; Chouteau, 5; Dawson, 1; Anaconda, 2; Fallon, 3; Kalispell, 1; Lincoln, 1; Madison, 1; Missoula (Excl. of City), 1; Missoula City, 3; Powell, 4; Ravalli, 1; Richland, 9; Sheridan, 2; Sweet Grass, 15; Butte, 6; Teton, 1; Billings, 1; Total, 69. Total last month, 109.

C. S. Meningitis—Chouteau, 1. Total, 1. Total last month, 1.

Spotted (Tick) Fever—Custer, 2; Dawson, 1; Fallon, 1; Ravalli, 1; Total, 5. Total last month, 13.

Tuberculosis—Custer, 2; Meagher, 1; Missoula Co., 1; Stillwater, 1; Butte, 12; Teton, 1; Yellowstone (Excl. of Billings), 1; Billings, 1; Total, 20. Total last month, 16.

Whooping Cough—Blaine, 17; Meagher, 7. Total, 24. Total last month, 6.

Infantile Paralysis—0. Total last month, 2.

Trachoma—Cascade (Excl. of Great Falls), 1; Great Falls, 2. Total, 3. Total last month, 1.

Chickenpox—Carbon, 4; Meagher, 1; Musselshell, 5; Billings, 3. Total, 13. Total last month, 19.

\*—Two of the cases of smallpox reported from Silver Bow county are city cases confined in the pest house.

**BIRTHS (EXCL. OF STILLBIRTHS) REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD  
OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE AND COMPARATIVE  
BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD IN THE STATE.**

	Males	Females	Totals	Deaths	Excess of Births	Excess of Deaths
Beaverhead	5	6	11	7	4	...
Big Horn	1	2	3	2	1	...
Blaine	8	8	16	7	9	...
Broadwater	4	3	7	1	6	...
Carbon	35	23	58	...	58	...
Cascade Excl. of	9	11	20	7	13	...
Great Falls	28	28	56	15	41	...
Chouteau	11	10	21	2	19	...
Custer	10	3	13	12	1	...
Dawson	17	14	31	2	20	...
Deer Lodge Excl. of	...	1	1	13	...	14
Anaconda	15	18	33	12	21	...
Fallon	5	3	8	3	5	...
Fergus	19	32	51	11	40	...
Flathead Excl. of	6	10	16	11	5	...
Kalispell	9	9	18	3	15	...
Gallatin Excl. of	10	9	19	6	3	...
Bozeman	9	7	16	2	14	...
Granite	2	3	5	1	4	...
Hill	11	17	28	7	21	...
Jefferson	3	4	7	4	3	...
Lewis and Clark Excl. of	6	4	10	1	9	...
Helena	9	10	19	21	...	2
Lincoln	5	3	8	6	2	...
Madison	4	8	12	8	4	...
Meagher	4	5	9	4	5	...
Mineral	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missoula Excl. of	3	9	12	1	11	...
Missoula City	7	9	16	17	...	1
Musselshell	12	10	22	10	12	...
Park Excl. of	4	3	7	3	4	...
Livingston	5	10	15	4	11	...
Phillips	5	2	7	1	6	...
Powell	4	2	6	3	3	...
Prairie	10	4	14	6	8	...
Ravalli	4	9	13	9	4	...
Richland	4	6	10	6	4	...
Rosebud	2	2	4	5	...	1
Sanders	2	...	2	...	...	2
Sheridan	27	18	45	8	37	...
Silver Bow Excl. of	22	17	39	22	17	...
Butte	41	38	79	38	41	...
Stillwater	9	4	13	7	6	...
Sweet Grass	2	2	4	...	4	...
Teton	8	12	20	8	12	...
Toole	2	3	5	...	5	...
Valley	7	10	17	6	11	...
Wibaux	3	3	6	3	3	...
Yellowstone Excl. of	13	12	25	11	14	...
Billings	23	20	43	11	32	...
Totals	464	456	920	347	577	20
Stillbirths						28

**DEATHS (EXCL. OF STILLBIRTHS) REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD  
OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915, ARRANGED  
ACCORDING TO COUNTIES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.**

	Totals.....	All Other Causes.....	Alcoholism.....	Suicide.....	Violence.....	Acute Intestinal Diseases.....	Malignant Tumors.....	Organic Heart Disease.....	Nephritis.....	Pneumonia.....	Whooping Cough.....	Anterior Poliomylitis.....	Meningitis.....	Ityphoid Fever.....	Measles.....	Scarlet Fever.....	Diphtheria.....	Tuberculosis.....	Small Pox.....	Spotted Fever.....
Beaverhead .....	2	7															1			
Big Horn .....	1	2																	1	
Blaine .....	1	1																		
Broadwater .....																				
*Carbon.....																				
Cascade Excl. of .....	3	7																		
Great Falls .....	1	15																		
Chouteau .....	1	2																		
Custer .....	3	12																		
Dawson .....	2	2																		
Deer Lodge Excl. of.....	9	13																		
Anaconda .....	2	12																		
Fallon .....	1	3																		
Fergus .....	1	11																		
Flathead Excl. of .....	3	11																		
Kalispell .....	2	3																		
Gallatin Excl. of .....	1	6																		
Bozeman .....	1	2																		
Granite .....	1	1																		
Hill .....	1	7																		
Jefferson .....	1	4																		
Lewis and Clark Excl. of ..	1	1																		
Helena .....	2	21																		
Lincoln .....	2	6																		
Madison .....	1	8																		
Meagher .....	4	4																		
Mineral.....																				
Missoula Excl. of .....	1	1																		
Missoula City .....		17																		
Musselshell .....	5	10																		
Park Excl. of .....	2	3																		
Livingston .....	1	4																		
Phillips .....		1																		
Powell .....		3																		
Prairie .....		6																		
Ravalli .....	2	9																		
Richland .....	1	6																		
Rosebud .....	3	5																		
Sanders .....																				
Sheridan .....	1	3																		
Silver Bow Excl. of .....	4	22																		
Butte .....	3	38																		
Stillwater .....		7																		
Sweet Grass.....																				
Teton .....		8																		
Toole.....																				
Valley .....		6																		
Wibaux .....		3																		
Yellowstone Excl. of.....		11																		
Billings .....	1	11																		
Totals .....	4	26	7	7	10	19	27	37	11	4	52	4	8	131	347					

Estimated Population ..... 420,000  
Monthly death rate per 1,000 population ..... .826  
Annual death rate per 1,000 population ..... 9.912  
\*—Report of deaths in Carbon county received too late for Bulletin.







